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# ⑫公開特許公報(A)

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(全 5 頁)

每固型着色材

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3特2出

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明 粗 "者

発明の名称

。因型有色材

特許請求の範囲

充化型ポリエチレン、ロジンと多価アルコールのエステル、前足エステルと相答するアルキンド
引指、港西110~200℃の実化水素系の形、グリコールエーテルの低級組む領エステルより選ば
れた1種又は2種以上の名も、および通料よりなる場下省色材。

発明の耳相なる 説明

お公司にクレマンあるいは「紅格の内型名色材に関する。 特に事記あるいは今年すれば速かに乾燥して強力で着色皮織をつくるので、マーカーとして利用でき、あるいは常面の確務又は小さい面の常装等に使利に使用できる。 たみペイント・ラッカー等の歯科は主として離れる 保護後を共産した後状又はベースト状わが用いられており、これ等は常舎にあして名荷で春代

したり、あるいは楽や蒯毛のような密布用具を必 要とし、使用後事や劉毛を宿前等で丁寧に洗つて おくなどのわずらわしさがあつた。使用物便のた カスプレー式食料が市設されているが構造複雑で 高価であった。またフェルトペンのように事や判 もが必要でなく、容易にマーキングや小面積の金 发に便利なものも普及しているが、これ等は主と して耐光性に劣る有機染料を着色料として使用し ているので長期間屋外に放置すると色があせてし もい、かつ耐熱性が弱い欠点を有しており、更に 資料を使用した場合はその上にペイント等を重要 すると下の染料がおみ出てくる欠点を貸している。 且つ染料では白色のものを作ることが出来ず、白 色は値外によつてのみ得られフェルトペンに於て は通常の構造では陥朽インキを適用する事は非常 に困難であり、市販の白のマーカーは顔料を分散 したインキを使用しており、アルミ育などにイン キを充填してスプリング機構で弁を開閉して職権 東書のペン先にインキを専出させるようにしてい るが、これ等に用いられている顔料インキは長時

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**発閉昭55-27374(2)** 

本発明による問型者色材はマーカーまたはベイントとして使用するに懸し、口柱式吸出容器などに装填してあれば、キャップをとりすぐ書き出すことが出来て、章や別毛が不用であり、希釈も覚拝らペン先を押す必要しなく、常に一定の場際、

学校に教教性を与えるためには可認例のようなものも自身ではあるが、二型展展エステル等を主
とする一般の可認例は選化でポリエチレンと相容性のあく、低分子のポリオレフィンなどは相容性
は良くともたルがなかくなり、常校に明調タック
か多く時間でない。即ち、本発明に於いては相容
ながってなれば、変化をよりエチレンと
の様々なない。推断なす後を与え、且のますく
なけ、作为なる。

好き味で森記出来る大きな長所を有するもので、 プラスチック、金髯、ガラス、木材、紙、等の面に、或は粗面、平滑面、さらに、油または水で優かに濡れた面でも容易に登記出来で、且つ溶剤が 煙発した皮は、これ等の面に強く密着してなお選 受の柔軟性を有し、耐候性、耐壓擦性にすぐれた 金額を得る事の出来るものである。

本無明で用いられる乳化型ポリエチレンワップ スとは、分子内にカルボキシル基を有するほ分子 虹のポリエチレンであり、その内JISK 2536 の衛定法による針入度が3以下の前用であって競 価が終10以上軟化点100で以上の前用のものが持1分析数

<sup>後 47</sup> > 分を与りよく、存身行任物里で潜在,故事被**接** ましく使用できる。 針入度が上起範囲を外れる場

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合には森紀性が寒くなり、又、酸価が上起荷囲を 外れる場合には他の設分との発和が困難となる。 好ましく使用できる乳化型ポリエチレンワックス としては、例えば、應應名「ACポリエチレンも 3921、「AC#リニチレン # 5801、「A Cポリエチレン # 690」(以上、アライドケミ カル社製)、「三井ハイワックス2102E」、「三 井ハイワックス40538」(以上、三井石油化 学工英忠製)、「バリコE2020!(米国ペト ライト社製)として市販されているもの等を挙げ ることができる。乳化型ポリエチレンワツクスは、 クレヨン全員の約20~60重量を、好ましくは 30~50重量をが用いられる。使用量が、約60 歯腹系を超えるとクレヨンが硬くなり過ぎで数記 性が低下する傾向を生じ、又もの為に変む圧が高 七下将去按与位下七下来3。义、约20重量系以 下では、クレヨンが飲かくなり、毎記時の抵抗が

大となる。一般に歯型養色剤を細く収型し、細菌

用に供する場合には高軟化点のものを多く用いて

特別昭55-27374(3) 切いゲルをつくるのがよく、太い毎色材をつくる 場合には低吹化点のものを用いて飲かくしてもよいが、適な使用する事により自的の聞きのものを 待るのが望ましい。

ニステル労指は一般に重料、印別インキ、接着 刑等に粘着性を与えるためによく用いられている ものであるが、ロジンあるには硬化ロジンと多圧 アルコールすなわちエチレングリコール。ジェチ レングリコール、グリセリン、ベンタエリスリト ールなどとのエステル樹脂が本発明の固型着色材 に用いる事が出来、軟化点のあまり低いものを用 いると重嘆にタックが生じるので数化点は80℃ 以上のものが好しく、重費比としては固型着色材 全員に対し10~30%、好しくは15~25点 乳化型ポリエチレンに対し30~80ヵ用いるの がよく、40~60%が纡適である。また乳化型 ポリエチレンとエステル樹脂のみでは類料が加わ つた場合、強膜が固くなりすぎて、もろくなり、 衝突や折り曲げによつて自殺を生じて、引揮さな どによつても剝落しやすくなる。また乳化型ポリ

Э

エチレンもエステル樹脂も共に耐熱性にやや劣る 欠点を有するので、重視に或る程度の类軟性を与 え、俗例揮角後は空気酸化、内部製剤などにより 経時的に更に強嵩な堂襲を与えるアルキッド樹脂 類の併用が段好である事を見出したのであるが、 アルキツド樹脂類は厳してエステル樹脂類と相容 姓がよく、仮にき化型ポリエチレンとは相溶性が 悲い場合でもロジンエステル関指に対し、過敏と ならない範囲に於て提用すれば良好な混和性を有 し、安定したゲルを得る事が出来るのである。ア ルキツド樹脂類らしては乾虹油変生アルキツド礎 スチレン化アルキッド崇指、アフリル変性を 🖡 アルキツド虫器、虫変型ウレタン緊張をいずれる 透量にならない初出て用いる事が出来る。 一般に アルキツが関係資は石油兵谷南に容解された状態 て治証されているかこれ年舎用の含有限、種類を 確認して使用するは本発明の因型着色材を得るの にはなんる交流はなく、使用なは内積により、相 崇信の程度により若はあるが忠 型異色材金質に対 しかなかで3~158、行しくは5~10まが用

いられ、又エステル樹脂に対して歯型分で10~ 50年程度用いることが出来、好しくは15~30 まがよい。少いと効果が小さく、多すぎると相容 年のバランスがくずれなお指触乾燥時間が長くなる。

有風容夠は芳香灰、雅药炭、脂爛炭を含む炭化

特別昭55-27374(4)

水画泉密解の他にエステル。ケトン、エーテル。 グリコールニーテル甾等いずれも病点が110~ 200℃の範囲のものならばほとんどのものが使む 用可能であるが、氧化型ポリエチレンの軟化点以 上の出度でこれを密撃し、且つ他収分樹脂をもよ 「溶解し、冷却特安定したゲルとなるものを検討 した結果法点 110°~200℃の炭化水表系容夠、 グリコールエーテルの伝統指的酸エステルのうち 一種または之等以上が遮当である事を見出した、 出ちキシレン、エチルベンゼン、イソプロピルベ ンゼン、エチルシクロヘキサン、メチルエチルシ クロヘキサン。イソプコピルシクロヘキサン、テ トラリン、デカリン、ポネラルターペン。その他 🔰 東永竜美元ブルベツソ , 日本石油成プルベント等は の商品名で呼ばれている石油系容別および各種有 極容剤のうちエチルセロソンブアセテート、イソ プロピルセロソルブアセテート。メトキシブタノ ールアセテート、ブチルセコソルブアセテート。 ノチルセロソルブプロピオネート。エチルセロソ ルブプロピオネートなどのグリコールエーテル低

### 実施例1

A C ポリエチ レン * 6 8 0 2 4 € エステルガム E G - H 1 8 € (徳島精油成製 水添ロジングリセリンエステル房指) ベツコ ゾール J 5 4 4 1 0 € (大日本インキ化学工業成製 乾性油 アルキンド 協新 キシレン 50 € キシレン 1 5 € ルチル型 板 化 チタン 2 5 €		, -	- /	•	_	7	.)	9	2			0	*
( 徳島精油八製 - 水巻ロジングリセリンエステル房指 ) ベ ツ コ ゾー ル	A C #	ב ני	c f	V	ン	#	6	8	0		2	4	ŧ
(大日本インキ化学工業機製 乾性油 アレメキンド協折 キシレン50 € + シ レ ン 1 5 €					-				: 1	ンエステルが			€
									抽	アルキンド配折			
ルチル型類化チタン 25ま	キシレ	ン									1	5	£
	ルチル	型章	ŧ 1¢	Ŧ	9	ン					2	5	#

上記順料を(総職10㎏)を15ℓ加無機非金に入れて可逆冷却費をつけて140℃に加熱し、 全体がよく溶験して来た時点で複雑を開始し、1000

「OLS/min」の高速選擇を30分間継続し樹脂類を 溶解させ、如料を分散させて後130℃にでは在 式容器に近し込み、故命して継載の周型看色材を 母た。このものは歯型白色マーカーとして充分の がさと有色力を行し、且つ丼き状ちょくガラス面 に重出して20℃、60千层度に2分後には充分 折転を俟する事が確められた。

### 実態的2~5

実施例上に乗りて開覧者色材を得た。この場合、 退台出度、収量出度、指駐電機時間およびゲル酸 味硬度が若平相関するので次に表示する。

F, Se	ሂ :: 및 C		指挥起來的可 分	ゲル設装産生 M/cd	14
1	140	130	2	9 8	<i>1</i> 1 .
2	120	120	2	8 2	15
3	149	130	3 ;	1 3 0	2:
4	129	120	3	110	*
5	140	130	2	160	f1
6	130	120	4	1 1 4	#

#### 実施例 2

A C ポリエチレン ≠ 6 8 0 1 6	4
三 三井 ハイワックス・4 0 5 3 E 22	ť
エステルガムPE-H 20 (徳島精曲製 水系ロジンペンタエリスリトールエステル弱指 ス	
ト ク シ ノ ー ル 名 1 0 2 - 5 8 (適島精曲 スチレン化アルキツドーソルベツソ 5 0 千を含む	1字訂正
エチルセロソルプアセテート 6	4
キシロール 8	ř
ルチル型チタン 1.5	•
シアニンブル 4920 (大田楠化4版) 5	4
長幾例 3	
A C ポリエチシン + 3 9 2 1 0	ŧ
三共中ハイワックス2102E 32	ī
- ハリ マ ツ ク 1 3 5 G - 1 2 (攝著化版工会収製 - ロジングリセリンエステル的伝点 135	
- ベッコ・グニル・13 C 3 (日本ラゼホールドペロジン変数アルキツド・キッロール5 () F 化	
メトキンプタノールアセテート 15	•
タルク (文)	
三三菱カーボンM A 100(三菱化版 約(数) - 5	i b <b>≢</b> ii£
! ♥ ₩ A	

# **特**題昭55-27374(5)

パリコ E 2 O 2 O (USA ペトロライ		445 チレン)
エステルガムP	E - H	1 4 %
スチレゾール4	2 5 0	6 ≸
(大日本インキ化学工製	ゼスチレン化アルキフド、	<b>キシロール 50 €)</b>
イソプロピルセロソ	ルブアセテート	1 4 ≠
ルチル型酸化チタ	· >	6 ★
9 n 2		8 €
セイカフアースト (大日精化成製 赤色		8 €
実売例 5		
ACポリエチレ	ン # 3 9 2	8 🕏
•	6 8 0	3 0 €
エステルガム P (適島精油ペロジンペ が		
τ-		
トクシノールA	4 2	
(徳島精油 アクリル	変性アルキッドキシ	□-n 50 €)
ン イソプロピル <i>を</i> クロ		15*
ルチル型酸化チタン		2 4 \$
尖 施 例 6		
7 4 0 4 D W A	7 40525	

エステルガムPE	1	8	\$
オ レ ス タ ー F77-60MS (油変性ポリウレタン樹脂 三井東圧化学減製)		7	\$
ブチルセロフルブアセテート		8	£
デ カ リ ン ( デカハイドロナフタリン )		8	Æ
ルチル型彼化チタン	i	2	£
イルガジンパイオレツト 6 R L T (チパガイギー社製)		7	46

PTO 97-0197

SOLID COLORING MATERIAL [Kokei chakushokuzai]

Akio Hatakenaka

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D.C. November 1996

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TITLE (54): SOLID COLORING MATERIAL

FOREIGN TITLE [54A]: KOKEI CHAKUSHOKUZAI

### SPECIFICATIONS

JPSJ- 27374

Title of the Invention

Solid Coloring Material

Claim

Solid coloring material comprised of emulsifying type polyethylene, ester of rosin and polyvalent alcohol, alkyd resin compatible with the above-mentioned ester, one or more types of solvent selected from among hydrocarbon solvents that have a boiling point of 110 to 200°C and lower aliphatic esters of glycol ethers, and pigment.

3. Detailed Specifications

[Field of Industrial Use]

This invention pertains to a solid coloring material for crayon or lipstick. More particularly, this invention pertains to a solid coloring material that, because it dries quickly when written or painted, can be used conveniently as a marker or in applications such as touching up painted surfaces or painting small surfaces.

Previous paints such as paint or lacquer have used liquids or pastes blended primarily of pigment and resin solution. When these are applied, dilution by solvent or use of an application tool such as a writing brush or paint brush is required, and after use, effort must be expended such as washing the writing brush or paint brush clean with solvent. To simplify use, spray type paints are marketed, but these are complicated in structure and expensive. Also, products such as felt pens that do not require a writing brush or paint brush are used widely and are convenient for easy marking or painting small surfaces, but because these primarily use organic dyes with inferior light resistance as

coloring agents, these have the drawback that colors fade when left outdoors for a long time and they also have poor heat resistance. Furthermore, when dyes are used, these have the drawback that when paint or other coating is applied over these, the dye underneath bleeds. Moreover, white paint cannot be created using dyes, and white color can be obtained only by pigments. In the case of felt pens, it is extremely difficult to apply pigment ink in a standard structure, and white markers that are marketed use ink in which pigment is dispersed. In some designs, an aluminum tube or the like is filled with ink and ink is conducted to a pen tip such as a fiber bundle by opening and closing a valve by a spring mechanism. However, because the pigment in the pigment ink used in these settles over time and causes the resin solution to separate, steel balls or the like must be placed in the aluminum tube and agitated, and the pen tip also must be pressed several times before using. In addition, ink does not issue steadily, it is difficult to maintain a constant concentration, and pens are inconvenient to use. Recently, solid type markers have been developed in which paint is solidified by using organic solvent and a gelling agent such as benzylidene sorbitol in resin that is compatible with the organic solvent and coloring material. However, if gel breakdown hardness in this composition exceeds 50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, resistance during writing increases and writing becomes difficult. That is, this composition has the drawback that materials that are soft enough that writing can proceed smoothly break too easily, and materials that are hard enough not to break are difficult to use in writing. However, this invention has the special characteristic that smooth writing can be obtained even when breakdown strength is 200 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or greater.

When solid coloring material in accordance with this invention is used in markers or paint, it has the great advantages that when housed in a container such as a lipstick dispenser, paint can be used immediately upon removing the cap without requiring a writing brush or paint brush, there is no need to dilute, agitate, or press the pen tip, and writing can be produced at a concentration that is always constant. Therefore, writing can be achieved easily on surfaces such as plastics, metals, glass, wood, or paper, on rough or smooth surfaces, and even on surfaces that have been moistened by a small amount of oil or water. In addition, after solvent vaporizes, paint adheres tightly to surfaces such as these and, moreover, has appropriate softness, and paint film can be obtained that has superior weather resistance and abrasion resistance.

The first essential component of this invention is emulsifying type polyethylene. Recently, polyethylene plastics have become widely used for their low cost and characteristics such as superior chemical good moldability, but resistance and because emulsifying type polyethylene is made by performing oxidation treatment on relatively low molecular weight polyethylene and partially introducing carboxylic acid groups or carbonyl groups, it becomes alkaline and can be emulsified and dispersed in water. As a result, compared to standard polyethylene, it compatible and miscible with organic solvent resins, particular, has the characteristic that it becomes a hard gel when evenly blended with hydrocarbon solvents and glycol ether aliphatic acid esters at or above the softening temperature, then cooled. When this gel

is applied using a crayon or the like on a surface such as paper or metal, then dried, only the solvent vaporizes and a film of emulsifying type polyethylene remains afterward. However, if only emulsifying type polyethylene is used, this film has poor adhesion and easily peels off even when lightly wiped by a finger or scratched. Therefore, when, to impart adhesion to paint film after solvent vaporizes, an ester resin of alkyd rosin and polyvalent alcohol (hereafter abbreviated as "ester resin") that has compatibility with this polyethylene and increases adhesion even while it imparts softness and alkyd resins that increase adhesion even while they impart softness are added to emulsifying type polyethylene, paint film can be obtained that has extremely superior adhesion and abrasion resistance.

To impart softness to paint film, compounds such as plasticizers are effective, but the main general plasticizers such as dibasic acid esters have poor compatibility with emulsifying type polyethylene. Although compounds such as low molecular weight polyolefins have good compatibility, they become soft in gels, often cause so-called tacking in paint film, and are not appropriate. That is, in this invention, to increase adhesion, it was judged that it is ideal to add ester resin that has good compatibility with emulsifying type polyethylene, imparts a hard paint film, is easy to apply, has good dispersibility with pigment, has low viscosity when melted, and has satisfactory agitation and molding properties. Furthermore, it was discovered that it is ideal to add alkyd resins that have satisfactory adhesion while imparting a certain degree of softness to paint film, have compatibility with ester resin for imparting still further hardness to paint film by oxidizing in

air or polymerizing, and have affinity with emulsifying type polyethylene. To impart appropriate hardness and extension to the three components described above, additives are added. When pigment is added as coloring material to the gel obtained in this way and this is molded to the desired shape by a molding method such as casting or extruding, the solid coloring material of this invention is obtained, and when housed in a lipstick type or tic type container or the like, this can be used as a satisfactory marker or paint as described above.

The emulsifying type polyethylene wax used in this invention is a low molecular weight polyethylene that has carboxyl groups in its molecular structure. Among these, polyethylene waxes can be used by preference that have penetration in the range of 3 or less, acid value of 10 or more, and softening point in the range of 100°C or higher according to the measurement methods stipulated in JIS K 2530. When penetration falls outside of the range given above, writing properties are impaired, and when the acid value falls outside of the range given above, blending with other components becomes difficult. Emulsifying type polyethylene waxes that can be used by preference include, for "AC polyethylenes marketed under the trade example, names polyethylene #392," "AC polyethylene #680," and "AC polyethylene #690" (the above are manufactured by Allied Chemical Co.), "Mitsui High Wax 2102E" and "Mitsui High Wax 4053E" (the above are manufactured by Mitsui Petrochemical Industries Co.), and "Paliko E2020" (manufactured by U.S. Petrolite Co.). Emulsifying type polyethylene waxes are used at approximately 20 to 60 wt%, and preferably 30 to 50 wt% of the total amount of crayon. When the amount used exceeds approximately 60 wt%, the

crayon becomes too hard and writing properties tend to be reduced. Also, at less than approximately 20 wt%, the crayon becomes soft and presents great resistance during writing. Generally, when solid coloring material is finely molded and used for fine writing, a component may be used that has a high softening point to create a hard gel, and when thick coloring material is created, a component may be used that has a low softening point to make the crayon softer. However, it is preferred that the intended hardness by obtained by selecting the appropriate amount for blending.

Ester resins generally are used to impart tackiness to products such as paints, printing inks, or adhesives, and ester resins of rosin or hardened rosin and polyvalent alcohols—that is, alcohols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerin, or pentaerythritol—can be used in the solid coloring material of this invention. Because use of ester resin that has a low enough softening point produces tackiness in paint film, ester resins with a softening point of 80°C or higher are preferred. In terms of molecular weight ratio, this may be used at a content of 10 to 30%, and preferably 15 to 25% of the total amount of solid coloring material and 30 to 80%, and ideally 40 to 60% of emulsifying type polyethylene. Also, when pigment is added emulsifying type polyethylene and ester resin alone, paint film becomes too hard and becomes brittle, and produces fissures when impacted or bent and peels off when scratched or otherwise abraded. Also, because both emulsifying type polyethylene and ester resin also are slightly inferior in heat resistance, it was discovered that satisfactory results are obtained by blending in alkyd resins that impart a certain degree of

softness to paint film and create a harder paint film over time through a process such as oxidation in air or cross-linking after solvent vaporizes. Moreover, alkyd resins generally have good compatibility with ester resins, and even should they have poor compatibility with emulsifying type polyethylene, when blended within a range that is not excessive relative to the rosin ester resin, they show satisfactory compatibility and a stabilized gel can be obtained. As alkyd resins, resins such as drying oil modified alkyd resins, styrenated alkyd resins, acrylic modified alkyd resins, or oil modified urethane resins can be used so long as the amount used is not excessive. Generally, alkyd resins are marketed dissolved in petroleum solvents, but so long as the type and content of these solvents is checked before use, there is no objection to using these to obtain the solid coloring material of this invention. The amount used depends on the type and degree of compatibility, but alkyd resins can be used at 3 to 15%, and preferably 5 to 10% solid parts per total amount of solid coloring material, and at about 10 to 50%, and preferably 15 to 30% solid parts per total amount of ester resin. When less is used, the effect is less, while when more is used, the balance of compatibility is broken. Moreover, the length of time until dry to the touch is increased.

As the pigments used as coloring material in this invention, generally all pigments used in artist paints or the like can be used. However, because dissolving base ingredients fully sometimes requires heating to 140°C or higher, heat-resistant pigments are preferred. Inorganic pigments such as titanium oxide, rouge, or carbon black of course are ideal, but organic pigments such as phthalocyanine blue,

phthalocyanine green, quinacridone [as transliterated] yellow, or indanthrene orange or red also are useful. Needless to say, pigments that have good compatibility are preferred. The amount of pigment used differs greatly by color, and the line of common sense for paints, artist paints, or the like can be applied. On average, however, a pigment content of about 15 to 40% of the total is appropriate.

As the organic solvent, in addition to hydrocarbon solvents including aliphatic and alicyclic solvents, nearly all organic solvents such as esters, ketones, ethers, or glycol ethers can be used so long as the boiling point is in a range of 110 to 200°C. However, in results of tests in which these were dissolved at the temperature of the softening point of emulsifying type polyethylene, other component resins were added and well dissolved, and a stable gel was obtained when cooled, it was discovered that one or more types of hydrocarbon solvents that have a boiling point of 110 to 200°C or lower aliphatic acid esters of glycol ethers are most appropriate. Specifically, xylene, ethyl benzene, isopropyl benzene, methyl cyclohexane, methyl ethyl cyclohexane, isopropyl cyclohexane, tetralin, decalin, mineral turpentine, and also petroleum solvents known by trade names such as Sorvesin by Toei Industries or Solvesso by Nippon Oil Co.; and among the various organic solvents, glycol ether lower aliphatic acid esters such as ethyl isopropyl cellosolve acetate, cellosolve acetate, methoxybutanol acetate, butyl cellosolve acetate, methyl cellosolve propionate, or ethyl cellosolve propionate are ideal. These are used at a content of 10 to 40%, and preferably 15 to 25% of the total. When there is too much solvent, gel becomes too soft, while when there is too little solvent,

gel becomes too hard and appearance suffers. Starting with the type and amount of emulsifying type polyethylene, this differs depending on the type and amount of this and other ingredients, but solvent content of 10 to 20% is preferred.

Next, this invention is clarified by citing embodiments of manufacture of the solid coloring material of this invention. In the following, numbers marked by "%" indicate wt%.

### Embodiment 1

AC polyethylene #392	8%
AC polyethylene #680	24%
ester gum EG-H (Tokushima Oil Refining, hydrogenated glycerin ester resin)	18% . rosin
Bekko Sol J544 (Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, drying oil resin, xylene: 50%)	10% alkyd
xylene	15%
rutile titanium oxide	25%

The ingredients listed above (total weight: 10 kg) were placed in a 15  $\ell$  heat agitating kiln, a reversible cooling tube was attached, and the kiln was heated to 140°C. At the point when all ingredients were well dissolved, agitation was started and high-speed agitation at 1000 rpm was continued for 30 minutes. After resins had dissolved and pigment was dispersed, this was cast in a lipstick type container at 130°C, then cooled to obtain bar-shaped solid coloring material. This material had adequate hardness and coloration as a solid white marker, and moreover, had good writing properties. By writing on a glass surface, after 2 minutes at 20°C and 60% humidity, it was confirmed that material was

adequately dry to the touch.

### Embodiments 2 to 5

Solid coloring materials were obtained following Embodiment 1.

Because blending temperature, molding temperature, time until dry to the touch, and gel breakdown hardness in these cases showed slight differences, these properties are displayed in the following table:

Embodiment	Blending Temperature °C	Molding Temperature °C	Time Until Dry to the Touch min	Gel Breakdown Hardness kg/cm²	Color
1	140	130	2	98	white
2	120	120	2	82	blue
3	140	130	3	130	black
4	120	120	3	110	red
5	140	130	2	160	white
6	130	120	4	114	purple

### Embodiment 2

	AC polyethylene #680	16%
	Mitsui High Wax 4053E	22%
	ester gum PE-H (Tokushima Oil Refining, hydrogenated pentaerythritol ester resin)	20% rosin
	Tokushinol S102-5 (Tokushima Oil Refining, styrenated alkyd contains 50% Solvesso)	8% resin,
	ethyl cellosolve acetate	6%
	xylol	8%
	rutile titanium	15%
	cyanine blue 4920 (Dainippon Ink and Chemicals)	5%
Emboo	diment 3	
	AC polyethylene #392	10%
	Mitsui High Wax 2102E	32%

	Harimac 135G (Harima Chemical Industries, rosin glycerin softening point: 135°C)	12% ester,
	Bekko Sol 1303 (Nippon Raka Hold Co., rosin-modified alkyd, 50%)	6% xylol:
	methoxybutanol acetate	15%
	talc	20%
	Mitsubishi carbon MA 100 (Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co.)	5%
Embod	diment 4	
	Valco E2020 (USA Petrolite Co., emulsifying type polyeth	44% nylene)
	ester gum PE-H	14%
	Styresol 4250 (Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, styrenated xylol: 50%)	6% alkyd,
	isopropyl cellosolve acetate	14%
	rutile titanium	6%
	talc	8%
	Seika Facetread 1975 (Dainichi Seika Co., red pigment)	8%
Embod	liment 5	
	AC polyethylene #392	8%
	<b>"</b> #680	30%
	ester gum PE (Tokushima Oil Refining, rosin pentaeryt ester, softening point: 95 to 105°C, Av: 10	16% hrito] to 20)
	Tokushinol AA2 (Tokushima Oil Refining, acrylic-modified xylol: 50%)	7% alkyd,
	isopropyl cyclohexane	15%
	rutile titanium oxide	24%

## Embodiment 6

Mitsui High Wax 4053E	40%
ester gum PE	18%
Olester F77-60MS (oil-modified polyurethane resin, Mitsui Chemicals Co.)	7% Toatsu
butyl cellosolve acetate	8%
decalin (decahydronaphthalene)	8%
rutile titanium oxide	12%
Irgazin violet red 6RLT (Chiba-Geigy Co.)	7%